WASHINGTON.

The House Passes the Polygamy Bill.

Details of the Measure.

A Small Drop of Comfort for the Cubans.

Fight Between Ship Owners and Pilots.

Prospect for a Protracted Session.

Demonstration to Aid Reconstruction.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

POLYGAMY.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There was an interesting discussion in the House to-day on the passage of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah. Hooper, the delegate from that Territory, made a speech against it, and in support of the Mormon doctrine, in the course of which he gave a sketch of the progress of Mormonism from the time it was driven from Nauvoo, Illinois, to its settlement and development of the Salt Lake Valley. He cited a long historical parallel in defense of the features of polygamy in the Mormon Church, commencing with Adam, whom he declared a polygamist, because he married all the women in the world. Mr. Hooper, however, while defending polygamy, does not practice it, as he has only one wife.

The bill as reported from the committee was a very severe one, providing, in the thirty-second section, that the regular army in enforcing the laws in Utah, and empowering the President to enlist 10,000 volunteers in addition; but this was struck out by a large majority, leaving the bill confined strictly to the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. The bill as it passed provides that the Marshal of the Territory shall select the grand and petit jurors, which will enable him to take them from the anti-Mormon or Gentile population, though the right of challenge is reserved to the accused in indictments for concubinage, bigamy, etc. It is not necessary to prove the first or subsequent marriages, but the accused's admission that he has more than one wife, his recognizing them as wives by introducing, treating, or deporting himself toward them as such, is to be regarded as sufficient evidence. After this bill becomes a law, any man in Utah who shall live or cohabit with one woman or more, other than his lawful wife, as his wife, or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, not exceeding five years. In all prosecutions, the alleged concubines of the accused shall be competent witnesses to establish or disprove the charge. Punishment for adultery is provided for, and any person who practices polygamy shall not be allowed to hold any Federal office.

The bill is full of details, but these are the main points. A section, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for such persons as may be made destitute as superfluous wives, &c., by the abolition of polygamy, was voted down. The bill now goes to the Senate

CUBA.

The resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House agreed to yesterday fails, it is claimed, to give the Cubans any additional privileges in this country, and it also denies to the Spanish those that now exist, while in effect it is a substantial recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. It suspends at the same time the neutrality laws of the United States, and makes this Government impartial in the contest between Spain and Cuba. It therefore, deny the Cubans the privilege of purchasing vessels or munitions of war in this country, and, at the same time, place Spain on the same footing, thus preventing the building or purchase here of any more Spanish gunboats. The only point that the friends of the Cuban cause see in the resolution for their side is an official recognition of a state of war in Cuba and the placing of the Spaniards on an equal or impartial footing. A minority of four of the committee, differing from such a conclusion as this, will to-morrow decide on a report, which they will offer as a substitute.

COMPULSORY PILOT SYSTEM.

There was a large delegation, representing the ship owners and ship captains at every Atlantic coast port of any prominence, before the House Special Committee to-day, in opposition to the compulsory pilot system. They submitted an elaborate memorial, giving their reasons for supporting the proposed Congressional interference with the State and municipal control of pilots. They state that since the use of steam vessels, most of the latter have pilots among their crews, and that they ought not to be compelled by the State laws to take on board a pilot on arriving at a domestic port, where they have no use for him. This, however, is only one among many arguments they submit. The committee gave the delegation a patient hearing, as the contest between the shipping and pilot interests on this question has become formidable. It was thought the close day that the committee would leave the pilot system where it is now, but it is not unlikely that they will recommend a new system, under the exclusive control of Congress.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day finally concluded their bill relating to the future Indian policy, which provides, among other things, that no more treaties shall be made with the Indians that are not ratified by Congress instead of by the Senate alone. The committee think there is power to confer the question of ratification on both houses. The other features of the measure include the reservation system.

THE TARIFF.

As heretofore stated, it is intended to close general speech-making on the tariff to-morrow, and on Friday to go to work on the details of the bill. Should it was reported to the House, the committee have been discussing additional amendments, which they will submit when the House gets to work on the features of the measure. The committee continue to hear delegations on various interests.

THE INCOME TAX.

Members continue to receive numerous memorials for the repeal of the income tax. So far as learned, the Ways and Means Committee will go no further than to recommend a reduction of the tax, and possibly to increase the exemptions.

A PROTRACTED SESSION.

The indications of a protracted session of Congress increase. The Appropriation Committee of the House do not think they will get all their bills through before the middle of May, and it will probably take the Senate and House one or two months after that date to settle the differences on those measures. There have been introduced in the House and Senate so far in this Congress nearly 3,000 bills and joint resolutions, a fact without precedent in the history of the government.

The following bill, having passed both Houses, was to-day signed by the President:

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

Be it resolved, &c., That in the construction of the bridge heretofore authorized by Congress across the Mississippi River, between Rock Island and the city of Davenport, the Secretary of War shall have power to construct the same for a single track railroad bridge, to place a wagon road below the railroad track, as recommended by the chief engineer; provided, that in no case shall the draft on the west part of the United States exceed one million of dollars.

It is claimed this bill will save a million of dollars to the Government.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

There is not very rapid progress being made with the Western contested election cases. Those of Barnes against Adams, Zeigler against Rice, of Kentucky, are all completed and ready for a hearing before the committee. That of Switzler against Dyer, of Missouri, is delayed by the absence of both parties; while the case of Shields against Van Horn, also of Missouri, has never been printed. Shields, the contestant, has not been here even to look after his case. The Ohio case of Eggleston against Strader is about to be decided by the committee, but the result is in some doubt, though it is believed Strader will keep his seat. In the Indiana case of Reid against Allan, the briefs have just been printed, but nothing else has been done.

A RADICAL DEMONSTRATION.

The Radical demonstration here last night, in the shape of a mass meeting to help the Georgia bill, was addressed by prominent Radicals, who made extreme speeches. Governor Scott, of South Carolina, closed his as follows:

I say to the members of the Legislature of Georgia when you go home pass such laws as will give your Governor power to arm every man in the State; make an appropriation to buy all the Winchester rifles that he can and one hundred rounds of ammunition for each man, and demand a fair election. Let every man vote as he pleases; counting no man's vote as far away; but let him go up and vote, and yourself demand the same right. I tell you the Winchester rifle is the best law you can have there.

Horace Maynard said:

Well, my friends, reconstruction will not be completed, this Government will not have discharged its duties to its citizens, when it shall not be just as safe in Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia as in any other part of the Southern country to be a Radical to-day as to have been a rebel soldier five years ago.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

A Senatorial caucus was held this morning to consider the propriety of electing a new Secretary of the Senate in place of Gorham. A committee was appointed to look into the administration of his office, and to report at a future day. The movement against him is instigated by a Pacific coast influence, and seems likely to succeed.

CONDITION OF VIRGINIA.

A prominent officer of the army, who has had ample opportunity within a very recent date of observing the disposition of the people of Virginia under the present condition of affairs, asserts that there is wanting nothing whatever to complete the evidence of the thorough devotion of the masses of the State to the proper development of its material resources and in favor of, at least for the present, ignoring altogether the question of party politics.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Secretary Boutwell had another interview with the Ways and Means Committee to-day on the Funding Bill, and Commissioner Delano appeared on the TAX BILL.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Delano has added Southern Ohio to the Eastern Pennsylvania internal revenue supervisorship district, and detailed Supervisor Fulton to act in the place of Clark, resigned. Fulton leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The bill to Congress to-day, in relation to the decline of American commerce:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the Executive message of December 6th, last Congress, the importance of taking steps to revive our decreasing merchant marine was urged, and a special message promised within a few days during the present session, recommending more specifically plans to accomplish this result. Now that the committee of the House of Representatives entrusted with the labor of ascertaining the cause of the decline of American commerce has completed its work, and submitted a report to the Legislative branch of the Government, I deem this a fitting time to execute that promise.

The very able, calm, and exhaustive report of the committee points out the great causes which have produced decline in our commerce. It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from twenty to thirty millions dollars annually, exclusive of passage money, which we should share with other nations, to foreigners for doing what should be done by American owned and American manned vessels. This is a direct drain upon the resources of the country of just so much money, equal to casting it into the sea so far as the nation is concerned. A nation of the vast and ever increasing interior resources of the United States, extending as it does from one to the other of the great oceans of the world, with an industrious, intelligent, and enterprising population, must one day possess its full share of the commerce of these oceans, no matter what its cost. Delay will only increase this cost and enhance the difficulty of attaining the result. I therefore put in an earnest plea for early action in this matter in a way to secure an increase of American commerce. The advanced period of the year and the fact that no contract for ship-building will probably be entered into until this question is settled by Congress, and the further fact that if delayed it should be much delay all the large vessels contracted for this year will fail of completion before winter sets in, and will therefore be carried over for another year, induce me to request your early consideration of this subject.

I regard it of such grave importance, as affecting every interest in the country, and of great an extent, that any method which will gain the end will secure a rich national blessing. This business employs thousands of workmen in their construction and vastly more. It creates a home market for products of the farm and shop. It diminishes the balance of trade against the United States, peculiar to the export of freights and passage money paid to American vessels, and gives the United States a superiority upon the seas of inestimable value in case of foreign war. Our navy, at the commencement of the late war, consisted of less than 100 vessels, of about 150,000 tons, and a force of about 8,000 men. We drew from the merchant marine, which had cost the Government nothing, but which had been a source of national wealth, 600 vessels, exceeding 1,000,000 tons, and about 70,000 men, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. This statement demonstrates the value of the merchant marine as a means of national defense in time of war. The Committee on the Cause of the Reduction of American Tonnage, after tracing the cause of its decline, submit two bills.

Their report shows with great minuteness the actual and comparative American tonnage at the time of its greatest prosperity, actual and comparative decline since, together with the causes, and exhibits other statistics of material interest in reference to the subject.

As the report is before Congress I will not recapitulate any of its statistics, but I refer only to methods recommended by the committee to give back to the United States our lost commerce. As a general rule, it can be adopted. I believe that a direct subsidy is less liable to abuse than an indirect grant for the same enterprise. In this case, however, my opinion is that subsidies, while they may be given to specific lines of steamers or other vessels, would be more exclusively adopted, but, in addition to subsidies to every desirable line of ocean traffic a general assistance should be given in an effective way, and therefore I recommend to your favorable consideration the two bills prepared by the committee and referred to in this message.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, March 23, 1870.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BRADLEY

qualified and took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court to-day.

ERIE.

Fisk, Gould & Co., and the English Ring.

ALBANY, March 23.—Jay Gould appeared before the Senate Railroad Committee to-day and made a statement in opposition to Mr. Hyatt's argument respecting the so-called Erie bill. He claimed the real clients of Burt were two Jewish bankers, Heath & Raphael; that money to carry on proceedings was obtained from London capitalists, and that Burt represents only six millions of Erie stock, a small minority, and that letters had been received from London stockholders protesting against the proceedings of the committee.

He (Gould) and another gentleman own 12,000,000 Erie stock, which they are carrying in London, and were compelled by a resolution of the London Stock Exchange to have it stamped and pay a shilling per share to Burt's committee to fight themselves. Now that committee proposes by this legislation to compel the destruction of all Erie shares in the hands of Heath and Raphael, in order to make it a good delivery. This would condemn into the hands of two gentlemen the entire voting power of the Erie stock, while it is actually owned by two thousand individuals. Of this stock Heath and Raphael need not own one dollar. The bill would prevent the control of the road passing into the hands of inexperienced men or of the Pennsylvania Central and New York Central Companies.

Gould continued by saying that Burt's statements before the Senate Committee conflict with his previous statements. Burt had been offered every facility to examine the company's affairs, but refused to hold any intercourse with the Erie directors, until the demands of Raphael & Co. were fully satisfied. Subsequently, however, he asked an interview with Gould, at which, after complimenting Gould and Fisk as two of the best railroad managers in the country, and stating his wish that they should remain in the office, he demanded the nomination of twelve of the seventeen directors of the road, and hinted at his own nomination as treasurer. Gould goes into a detailed history of the Erie Railroad since he and Fisk took charge, and concludes by urging upon the Senate Committee not to legislate for the improvement of the revenue of the canals at the expense of the railroads, but to let well enough alone.

George Crouch, an Anglo-American stockholder, addressed the committee. He owned 5,000 shares of stock in England, he represented the shares of a number of correspondents who protest against the scheme of which Mr. Burt's clients are the prime movers. Mess. Gould & Fisk, he said, claim to be in possession of proof, furnished by their agent in London, that the members of the so-called Erie Protective Committee are mere agents of a gigantic conspiracy, formed by a union interests of the Pennsylvania Central and New York Central Railroad Companies to crush out the Erie as a competing line.

He (Crouch) concurred in Fisk's expression that Raphael and Heath have gone in on a whirl of speculation. They are all on the make, and are going for what they can root out. He said Fisk was also right when he propounded Vanderbilt's English agents would not make enough to pay the interest placed to cover the raw snoots which the rooting process would inevitably cause in their respective snouts. He (Crouch) spoke in the interest of $2,000,000 of Erie stock owned by England and fully indorsed by the present managers of the road.

The opinion prevails to night that Burt's claims stand a very poor chance of success.

ST. LOUIS.

Union Railroad Depot Projected.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—A number of leading men connected with railroads centering at East St. Louis, with a view to bring that city to easy, perfected arrangements for the building a union depot on the river front. For this purpose they have leased several acres of ground from the Virginia Ferry Company. In connection with the enterprise the ferry company is to build a transfer boat capable of transferring 16 cars at a trip, to connect with roads on this side of the river, especially the Pacific road, which will have its track extended to the river on this side in about two months, the purchase or condemnation of property for that purpose being almost effected at a cost of about $400,000.

The following roads will combine in building the Union depot: Ohio and Mississippi, Decatur and East St. Louis, Terre Haute and Alton, Vandalia road, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Cairo and East St. Louis, Southeast Illinois and Belleville and Southern Illinois.

NEW YORK.

The Fight Between Tammany and Young Democracy.

Mr. Tweed is Made a Sacrifice.

Opposition to Annexation in San Domingo.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The fight at Albany over the new city charter is not at an end. The Young Democracy are arming for a new fight, which will result in still better advantages to the people of New York, but the credit for granting these reforms will also be shared by Tammany. Yesterday's field-day and utter rout of the Young Democracy in the Assembly was a move for political prestige, which Tammany needed and obtained through Albett management. Now that the Young Democracy have been whipped, Tammany will condescend to grant all the reforms demanded, and New York is sure of having her municipal rights restored before the end of the session. To quiet the clamorous demands of the Young Democracy, Mr. Tweed had to be sacrificed, and hence his resignation to-day as Deputy Street Commissioner. There continues to be great excitement in local political circles.

SAN DOMINGO.

Advices from San Domingo to March 15th say that a very strong feeling is rapidly growing against annexation, and an outbreak at Porto Platt was only quelled with cold steel. A conspiracy to overthrow the Baez Government had been discovered and frustrated by the arrest of the leaders. The manner of balloting was open to the grossest abuses, without any chances of remedy, as the correctness of the returns were certified by Government officers interested in the result. The large majority in favor of annexation was generally believed to have been the result of wholesale fraudulent returns.

There are four American men-of-war at San Domingo City, and three others at Samana.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The money market was easy at from 6@7 per cent. on call loans. In the afternoon loans were made at 3@4 per cent. Prime business notes were quoted at 7@8 per cent.

BONDS.

The Government bond market closed strong.

THE GOLD MARKET

was stronger, and advanced. The price opened at 112¾, declined to 112¾, and advanced to 113¼. After the Board adjourned, the market closed at 113¼@113¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong, and an active business was transacted at the advanced prices, Northwestern common selling at 33¾, Northwestern preferred at 68, Rock Island 122¾, New York Central 91¾ and scrip 91¾. In the afternoon there was a sudden break, commencing with Lake Shore, which was sold down to 87¾. Northwestern common 71¾ and the preferred 81¾. The decline was from 1@2 per cent. In the leading stocks there was a rally from the lowest prices, and the market closed steady.

Southern State securities were firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A resolution was passed to-day by the Board of Excise, requesting their Finance Committee to report what officers of the Board have been in Washington, compensated for services performed for the Board of Excise, and the amount and cause of such compensation in each case; also the names of other officers employed in the Board of Excise, and the nature of the service performed.

COLLECTOR BAILEY'S WHERRABOUTS

have not been found by the detectives. Examination of his books and accounts continues. General Pleasanton enters on his duties as Bailey's successor next week.

Samuel L. Stanley, a rectifier, charged by Bailey with bribing a gauger, has been discharged.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mayo and Herman, two election canvassers, have been convicted in Brooklyn of fraudulently counting the vote of a Democratic assemblyman. Justice Buckley and Geo. Brown, two other canvassers, pleaded guilty to refusing to count ballots until the police inspectors retired from the polling place. Sentence deferred. Other trials will proceed next week.

SMUGGLING.

Isidore Wold, a silk broker, M. May and Theodore Mariana, also silk brokers, have been arrested, charged with smuggling large quantities of silks, velvets, laces, &c. Custom house officers have been defrauded and frustrated by the arrest of the leaders. The manner of balloting was open to the grossest abuses, without any chances of remedy, as the correctness of the returns were certified by Government officers interested in the result. The large majority in favor of annexation was generally believed to have been the result of wholesale fraudulent returns.

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CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 23.

NEW MEXICO.

THE VICE PRESIDENT presented resolutions from the Legislature of New Mexico asking authority to raise two regiments of cavalry to operate against the Indians. Referred.

MEXICO.

MR. SUMNER presented a memorial from W. S. Rosecrans, asking the incorporation of a company to transact business in Mexico in connection with railroads and telegraphs. Referred.

PORT OF ENTRY.

MR. COLE introduced a bill establishing a port of entry at Vallejo, California. Referred.

INDIANS.

The bill reported yesterday to promote the civilization of Indians was passed. A motion to reconsider was entered by Mr. Stewart.

THE POLEY RESOLUTION

concerning colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts, providing there shall be no distinction therein on account of race or color, was discussed during the morning hour by Messrs. Bayard, Schurz, Drake and Thurman without action.

THE CASE OF GEN. AMES,

Senator elect from Mississippi, came up in order.

MR. WILLIAMS made a legal argument for Ames' admission. His election was prima facie evidence of inhabitancy.

MR. CARPENTER said the Judiciary Committee had come to be regarded as a useless member of the Senate, as belonging to a condition of things when the Constitution was supreme. Where a political measure must be put through and where the Constitution must be disregarded, the Judiciary Committee is the appointed victim. For a specific question with it was concerned, he was willing to enter into a written stipulation that it be abolished to-morrow. Considering for the purpose of this discussion that whenever the Constitution stands in the way of what we deem human rights, of what we deem a temporary necessity, of what we deem party-sad, it is to be trampled under foot and disregarded.

The case of Gen. Ames does not fall within this category. Recent regard for things past, for the theory of our Government, and for our solemn oath, should dictate that the Constitution should not be trampled under foot, except in cases of great necessity—of great corresponding advantage to the country, or party, or to human rights, or to somebody's rights. There was no such necessity in this case, and no reason whatever why the Senate should decide the question on strictly party principles.

MR. MORTON said the Judiciary Committee had not been pronounced infallible, and he hoped all its members would not consider that to differ with the committee was disrespectful to it. He claimed that, *prima facie*, a person elected to the Senate was qualified for the position; such was the legal presumption. He said the Judiciary Committee had twice congratulated the House of putting upon Gen. Ames the burden of proving he was a bona fide inhabitant of Mississippi, whereas the burden was upon the other side, to show the contrary. Objections to the report of the Judiciary Committee, it was incumbent upon them to substantiate the doubt they had raised. He then proceeded to examine the grounds upon which the committee had decided. It didn't matter whether Ames went to Mississippi voluntarily or involuntarily; the only question was, was he there, he did conclude to make that his home.

MR. HOWE regretted the uncharitable character of the debate. He thought it not reconcilable with the words of Ames which were attached to the Constitution as were the opponents of that gentleman's claims, and the charge that the former were excessively desirous of trampling upon that instrument was idle rhetoric.

After further discussion by Messrs Scott, Conkling and Corbett supporting the claim of Ames to a seat, and Davis opposing it, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

MRS. GEN. MOWER.

MR. STARKWEATHER introduced a bill pensioning the widow of General Mower. Referred.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

MR. SCOFIELD, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Referred.

NEW RULE.

The Committee on Rules were instructed to consider the expediency of a rule that the previous question shall not be moved until the measure until two hours are allowed for consideration and debate unless by three-fourths of the members present.

CUSTODIANS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary of the Treasury asked for a detailed statement of the expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars appropriated in 1862 for the collection of the revenue.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL BILL

was discussed and tabled—126 against 41.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. KELSEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, appropriating $1,110,734 for the same purpose as last year. Made special order for next Tuesday.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The SPEAKER presented a special message from the President on the decline of American commerce, declaring it a national humiliation that this country is now compelled to pay from twenty to thirty millions a year, exclusive of passage money, to foreigners for doing what should be shared by American citizens with the people of other nations, and urging an effective remedy for the locally evil. It also prompted the present measure. Its provisions were strong, and he hoped they would be effectual. If so the evil would soon vanish. He commended the subject to independent legislation on which alone it was safe to build permanent hopes for the future.

The House then decided, and the bill passed as follows: Yeas of the bill, 135, against, 13.

RETROCESSION OF GIBRALTAR.

Mr. Gladstone decided, amid much merriment, the reports recently published in Spanish newspapers and elsewhere, that Mr. Bright had offered to retrocede the rock of Gibraltar to Spain.

WHITEWASHING CAPT. BYRNE.

LONDON, March 23.—Testimony given by officers of the peninsula and oriental steamship company, before the court of investigation at Yokosama, has been received. It goes to show that no one on the Bombay was aware of the condition of the Ourdie, when the vessel was called ashore on the Irish coast, and it was deemed necessary to make for shoal water with all speed.

THE BURIAL BILL.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, the burial bill came up for its second reading, and provoked an animated debate, as it authorizes the burial of dissenters with their own rites in churchyards. Mr. George Osborne argued to show the injustice and bigotry of the exclusion of Messrs. Cross and Beresford. Mr. Ford opposed the bill because it would lead to disorder in churchyards, and might cause unseemly collisions and really outrage public sentiment. Mr. H. A. Bruce was for a measure so likely to have the effect of softening sectarian asperities. Mr. Trelawney Hardy could not approve the bill. It not only authorized dissenters to use the burial grounds of the Church, but granted to Macons, Dissenters and other religious bodies the same privileges. The House divided, and the majority for the second reading was 111.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

LONDON, March 23.—Sir Stafford Northcote says the government of the Hudson Bay Company's territory will soon be entirely given over to the Dominion of Canada.

PERSONAL.

The affairs of Brown and Bowden, of Cardiff, will be arranged probably without bankruptcy.

SPAIN.

ALLIANCE OF UNIONS AND RADICALS.

MADRID, March 23.—Active negotiations are going on looking to the alliance of Unionists with the Radical party.

GEN. PRIM.

MADRID, March 23.—Gen. Prim has issued orders to army officers and to the Madrid garrison to obey no orders in extreme eventualities unless they are signed by him.

THE LOAN BILL.

In the Cortes to-day the treasury bond loan bill passed by a vote of 129 to 79.

ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE.

It is predicted in semi-official quarters that a verdict of accidental homicide will be given by the jury of inquest in the case of Prince Henri De Bourbon.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

PARIS, March 23.—The Emperor's letter to Ollivier is warmly applauded by the Orleanists, the Journal des Debats accepts it as a restoration of Parliamentary regime.

OPPOSITION TO PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Petitions against the proclamation of Papal infallibility are circulating in Switzerland.

AN ANTIDOTE.

The Siecle (opposition organ) considers the Emperor's letter to Ollivier as antidote to the Coup d'Etat of December.

THE ROYAL MURDER TRIAL.

TOURS, March 23.—The High Court of Justice opened this morning. Witnesses were examined to prove that Fouville said Victor Noir slapped his face and struck him. The lawyers for the prosecution dwell with effect on some grave contradictions in the testimony. A number of policemen testified to remarks made by Fouville afterward.

One of the prosecuting lawyers created a sensation by declaring that the original report of the police in this case was found to be lost. Only a copy, dated ten days later, could be produced. One witness swore he heard Fouville exclaim that if his pistol had not missed fire he would have shot the Prince. This had an effect on the spectators, who are beginning to lean to the cause of the Prince.

Witnesses for the prosecution were then examined. M. Arnould testified that Victor Noir had no intention of attacking the accused when he went to his house. Henri Rochefort was called as witness for the prosecution. There was much agitation among the spectators at the announcement of his name. Rochefort entered the court-room accompanied by two gens d'armie, and took his place on the witness stand. He was pale but very calm. He replied quietly to interrogations, and, after repeating the contents of the letter sent him by the accused, which occasioned the visit of Noir and Fouville, he retired to the bench reserved for journalists. Many of the latter shook hands with him as he took his seat.

M. Millière and other witnesses testified to the physical weakness of Victor Noir, and the improbability of his striking the Prince as the defense alleged.

During an intermission of the court many friends of Rochefort gathered around him, when the gens d'armes interfered, and, surrounding the prisoner, kept his friends back.

The wife of Louis Noir, brother of Victor Noir, was called to testify. She was much agitated. She said Victor Noir could not have slapped the Prince, because the gloves on his hands were found intact.

Other witnesses corroborated the statement of Arnould that Noir did not intend to quarrel with the Prince.

M. Morel, reporter for the Moniteur, testified that the witnesses who now swear to Fouville's admission that Noir slapped the Prince didn't say so at first.

ROME.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

ROME, March 23.—The Pope yesterday, in consistory, consecrated appointment of bishops of Toronto, Savannah, Armadale and St. Augustine.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COMMERCIAL PANIC AT BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, March 23.—A commercial panic is prevailing at Buenos Ayres. Several failures had occurred. It was supposed others would follow.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 23, 3 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; on account, 93¾. American securities heavy: U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old, 87¾; new, 88¾; 10-40s, 87¾; Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central 113½; Great Western 29.

FRANKFORT, March 23.—Bonds 85.

PARIS, March 23.—Rentes firm at 74f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11½d., Orleans 11¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation. Wheat 9s. 10d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 37s 3d. Oats, 2s 5d. Pork, 81s 6d. Beef, 105s. Lard, 67s. Tallow, 45s. Rosin, 6s. Cheese, 60s. Bacon, 58s. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, March 23.—Tallow dull at 47s 3d. Sugar firm at 29s 3d. Linseed cakes dull. Common rosin 5s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp 34 at 36½.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, March 23.—The steamers City of London, Union, Rhine, and Weiser have arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 23.—The Bremen steamer Doran, for New York, takes out £36,000 in gold.

LISBON, March 23.—The Warrior has arrived in the Tagus from Madeira. She brings no tidings of the steamer City of Boston. The Warrior has sufficient coal for a second start.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—The steamer Marathon, from New York, arrived yesterday.

LONDON, March 23.—Underwriters now decline all risks on the steamer City of Boston.

100 Pat'd Panier Bedouins; 50 pcs Japanese Silks;

In New and Fashionable Styles and Colorings, received and for sale by

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(Successors to E. Cruickshank,) 154 MARKET STREET.

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68 Main St., bet. Second & Third.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE IRISH BILL IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, March 23.—In the Commons last night the debate was resumed on the bill for inforcement of the laws in Ireland.

Mr. Downing, of Cork, denounced the press clause. He thought the bill with that clause retained was calculated to arouse the bitterest resentment among the Irish people.

Mr. Manners censured the unpleasantness of the Government in Irish affairs.

Messrs. Digby, McMahan, Kavanah, Sheilock and other members from Ireland participated in the debate.

Lord Claude Hamilton charged the Liberals since their accession to office, with having uniformly promoted agitation of the Irishquestion in order to prescribe coersive measures.

Mr. Whaley held that popery was the author of all Irish sorrows.

Mr. Bryan, of Kilkenny, objected to the powers entrusted to local magistracy as tyrannical and dangerous.

Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied that the Government had abdicated its functions in Ireland or encouraged illusions as has been charged. He was confident that the power now asked would restore and perpetuate order. He discriminated between Fenianism and agrarianism. The criminal records were the same, although the acts themselves were different. The Government acted only under a sense of danger of a crisis, yet it did not venture upon a premature and inadequate prescription. Agitation in Ireland was never stronger than now, because with entire freedom without assistance from abroad. He did not mean the American people, who had greater reason for complaint with England's exporting to them a multitude of malcontents, so restive under all restraints. It was go. d policy to isolate a class, committing agrarian and political violence, to draw out strength to the government by weaning from the disaffected the sympathizing with assassins. Wise and liberal legislation only could achieve this. The process was slow and difficult, but effective.

Gladstone closed the debate. He apologized for leaving the conduct of the discussion to the Irish Secretary, though that official, perhaps, was the proper person. He was sorry to say that the Irish people could be more classified under three heads: First, criticism of the bill itself; second, criticism of the Government; and third, criticism of the motive for introducing the bill. He considered legislation on which alone it was safe to build permanent hopes for the future.

The House then decided, and the bill passed as follows: Ayes of the bill, 435, against, 13.

RETROCESSION OF GIBRALTAR.

Mr. Gladstone decided, amid much merriment, the reports recently published in Spanish newspapers and elsewhere, that Mr. Bright had offered to retrocede the rock of Gibraltar to Spain.

WHITEWASHING CAPT. BYRNE.

LONDON, March 23.—Testimony given by officers of the peninsula and oriental steamship company, before the court of investigation at Yokosama, has been received. It goes to show that no one on the Bombay was aware of the condition of the Ourdie, when the vessel was called ashore on the Irish coast, and it was deemed necessary to make for shoal water with all speed.

THE BURIAL BILL.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, the burial bill came up for its second reading, and provoked an animated debate, as it authorizes the burial of dissenters with their own rites in churchyards. Mr. George Osborne argued to show the injustice and bigotry of the exclusion of Messrs. Cross and Beresford. Mr. Ford opposed the bill because it would lead to disorder in churchyards, and might cause unseemly collisions and really outrage public sentiment. Mr. H. A. Bruce was for a measure so likely to have the effect of softening sectarian asperities. Mr. Trelawney Hardy could not approve the bill. It not only authorized dissenters to use the burial grounds of the Church, but granted to Macons, Dissenters and other religious bodies the same privileges. The House divided, and the majority for the second reading was 111.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

LONDON, March 23.—Sir Stafford Northcote says the government of the Hudson Bay Company's territory will soon be entirely given over to the Dominion of Canada.

PERSONAL.

The affairs of Brown and Bowden, of Cardiff, will be arranged probably without bankruptcy.

SPAIN.

ALLIANCE OF UNIONS AND RADICALS.

MADRID, March 23.—Active negotiations are going on looking to the alliance of Unionists with the Radical party.

GEN. PRIM.

MADRID, March 23.—Gen. Prim has issued orders to army officers and to the Madrid garrison to obey no orders in extreme eventualities unless they are signed by him.

THE LOAN BILL.

In the Cortes to-day the treasury bond loan bill passed by a vote of 129 to 79.

ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE.

It is predicted in semi-official quarters that a verdict of accidental homicide will be given by the jury of inquest in the case of Prince Henri De Bourbon.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

PARIS, March 23.—The Emperor's letter to Ollivier is warmly applauded by the Orleanists, the Journal des Debats accepts it as a restoration of Parliamentary regime.

OPPOSITION TO PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Petitions against the proclamation of Papal infallibility are circulating in Switzerland.

AN ANTIDOTE.

The Siecle (opposition organ) considers the Emperor's letter to Ollivier as antidote to the Coup d'Etat of December.

THE

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1870.

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The Sunday Courier-Journal, eight pages, 56 columns, is issued every Sunday morning, at $2 a year; delivered in city for 25 cents; $1 for six months and 50 cents for three months. Any subscriber can extend a week for 3 cents per week times a week, if he wants.

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As a premium, to get up clubs, every subscriber pays $1 50 for the paper and $1 00 for premium, and an extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; for example, 10 copies, $15; 20 copies, $30; 30 copies, $45, and so on, at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

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Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail in any way; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square after each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; $7 00 per square for one month; $10 00 per square for two months; $12 00 per square for three months; $20 per square for six months; $35 per square for twelve months. Every other day one month, $10; three months, $25; every other day one month, $15; three months, $35; every other day, six months, $50; twelve months, $90.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," "Strayed," "Stolen," "Personal" and "Religious Notices," 10 cents per line for each insertion. $2 00 per week for three lines, each insertion.

"City Features" $2 00 each per line. "City Items" $3 00 each per line. "Local Notices" 10 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements not admitted at any price.

Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding twelve lines, $10 00 per month.

All advertisements for which we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills for regular insertion or advertisement, all bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

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Ten lines or less.....$1 00
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☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all never matter which is used will be paid for, if the charges be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

James Evans has been appointed Chief of Police of Henderson.

A monument over the remains of Gen. John H. Morgan is suggested.

A cow in Scott county gives milk freely, in large quantities, from six teats.

Bellevue, adjoining the city of Newport, on the east, has been incorporated as a town.

It cost an express wagon driver $13 to run over a little child in Newport the other day.

A little son of Mr. Jasper, of Lexington, the marble-worker, accidentally fell into an open cellar Monday and broke his collar bone.

Mr. Edward Gaines sold on Cheapside, Lexington, last court, twelve two-year-olds this spring at the large figures of $166 50 per head.

Some thief stole the money-box out of the toll-house at the Covington end of the Newport and Covington bridge on Tuesday morning. He realized about $900.

Mr. James M. Graves has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Fayette county by the Governor, and succeeds his father, the late W. W. Graves, in the commission.

Messrs. Hall & Co., of Shelby, have purchased of Mr. R. B. Logan, of Fayette, his fine colt Membrino Patchen, Jr., two years old last spring, for the sum of $1,500.

The shipments of stock from Paris stock yards for the four weeks ending March 18 were as follows: Cattle, 22 car loads; mules, 7 do.; hogs, 5 do.; sheep, 2 do. Total, 36 car loads.

A lad named John Dowaton was nearly crushed to death in the rolling-mill of Phillips & Son, in Covington, on Monday, while playing "hide-and-seek." A pile of pig iron rolled over him.

There have been about 825 two and three year old cattle bought and driven out of Shelby county by different parties in Bourbon, Clark, Fayette and Montgomery in the last three months.

A young man by the name of Jackson, a student at the Agricultural College, Lexington, died a few days ago from typhoid fever, and was buried with military honors by his fellow-students.

Dr. Chas. Taylor has resigned his position as President of Kentucky Wesleyan University, at Millersburg, and the Board of Education have elected Rev. Thomas J. Dodd, of Paris, as his successor.

The I. O. G. T. of Henderson notifies the citizens of that place that the connection heretofore existing between the Order of Good Templars and A. G. Sharrard, T. C. Coulter, Wm. Copeland, and Jas. McHatten has ceased.

The report that the President had pardoned Mr. S. S. Newman, who is at present in Kenton county jail in default of paying a fine of $11,000 for defrauding the revenue, is premature. Mr. N. has not been pardoned, and it is said he will not be.

At the meetings of the members of the Fayette bar and officers of the Court in session on Monday, touching and heartfelt eulogies were pronounced upon Hon. W. A. Dudley by Messrs. P. K. Hunt, J. C. Breckinridge, G. B. Kinkead, and W. C. P. Breckinridge.

The offerings of stock at Georgetown on Monday were small; no really good cattle on the market; a few short yearlings sold at from $30 to $35. No lots of mules; a few in pairs, from $140 to $450; the latter from 15½ to 16 hands high. Dry cows, from $60 to 1,000 pounds, sold at from $40 to $80, by quality. Work-horses in demand, and Jersey off rapidly at from $75 to $125. Work-oxen, well broke, sold well, bringing from $100 to $150 per yoke, or about 6 cents per pound. Money was rather scarce, so that many of the traders preferred waiting on account of the unsettled state of gold.

At a recent fire in Henderson the city, not being provided with a fire-engine or other necessary apparatus for such an emergency, a number of citizens called upon the firm of R. B. Williams & Co. for water-buckets and tubs to aid in extinguishing the flames. After the burning the firm sent forward a bill to the City Council for eighty-four buckets, four tubs, and four brooms, which they had loaned the city, and which had been either lost, burned, or stolen. The Council have declined to pay the bill, notwithstanding its correctness was sworn to by a clerk in the house. That firm will shut down on being made a convenience of for the public good hereafter.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Galveston, Texas, has a Philharmonic Society.

There are twelve cases of small-pox in the hospital in Atlanta, Ga.

The arsenal at Augusta, Ga., is to be used as an arsenal of construction.

Wheat has not been seriously injured by the late "freeze" in Middle Tennessee.

Mr. Hut Rout was killed by the fall of a tree on Wednesday last, near Fayetteville, Tenn.

Major John McFarland, a prominent citizen of Water Valley, Mississippi, died on Monday last.

The late freeze has destroyed the prospect for a peach crop in the vicinity of Tyler, Texas.

Miss Emma DeVere, an actress, attempted suicide in Memphis on Monday. A stomach pump saved her life.

A savings bank is to be established in Houston, Texas, and a new market-house erected in San Antonio.

Nineteen regular and five honorary degrees were conferred at the late commencement of Galveston Medical College.

The meningitis has prevailed considerably on the Tallahatchie and Yokanna rivers, in Panola county, Mississippi.

Charles Redmond, Esq., for many years a prominent lawyer of New Orleans, died suddenly on the 15th, in New Iberia.

An alligator's nest, containing twenty-eight eggs, was found in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla., last week, by a party of little boys.

In Rapides Parish, La., the planters have had a fair start, and none complain. Most of them have planted corn, and are ready for cotton.

Mr. James W. Miller was killed near Stumptown, W. Va., on Monday last, by a limb of a tree, which he was cutting down, falling on his head.

Mr. H. F. Morse, agent in New Orleans of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, committed suicide a few days ago at Abbeville, La.

John Edwards, an engineer on the Georgia State road, was killed at Dalton, on Friday, in a quarrel with William Black. Black made his escape.

Grenada, Mississippi, has voted $50,000 stock in the Grenada, Houston and Eastern railroad. Only five votes were cast against the proposition.

The City Council of Jacksonville, Fla., has appropriated $2,000 for two steam fire engines, and $1,000 for improvements to the harbor bar.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., finds reconstruction profitable. The two companies of troops sent there will be worth hundreds of dollars in the pockets of her dealers.

The presence of a large number of cattle buyers in Texas from Kansas has had the effect of putting a stop to the policy of slaughtering cattle for their hides and tallow.

Wilmington, N. C., was disappointed in not hearing Patti sing. Not enough tickets having been sold, Strakosch decided to move on without giving a concert, as had been advertised.

A young man named Arthur Bryant tried to kill two negroes near Brenham, Texas, on the 16th. He succeeded in killing one and severely wounding the other, for which he was arrested and is now in jail.

A negro member of the Florida Legislature, who, two years ago, had to be nearly blindfolded to be gotten on a railroad car, has been constituted as director of a railroad enterprise in East Florida. How we progress and the negro advances!

Rev. Jack Mahon preached a red-hot sermon, in the Methodist Church, in Dyersburg, Tennessee. Among other things of a kindred nature, he said that "if there is not a reformation in 'the church,' three-fourths of the members will go to hell."

Recently Mr. Cal. Jones ran away with and married a daughter of Mr. John Powers, of Dyer county, Tennessee. On Monday last Mr. Powers met his son-in-law and shot him with a rifle. Powers made his escape. Jones, it is thought, will recover.

Newbone and John Yates, arrested, charged with the murder of Sheriff Mizell, of Orange county, Fla., while being taken to Enterprise by the acting sheriff and his posse, attempted to escape, when the guard fired, killing them both. It is said the people of that county are well satisfied with the result.

A Shenandoah Valley paper reports the sale of a timber tract of 2,100 acres on South river to Mr. Jacob Bonham, Porter & Co., of Washington, D. C., for $8,500. The same paper says that "land buyers are beginning to come into the Valley in great numbers from the different sections of the North."

D. F. Bomar, of Gainesville, Texas, recently had an encounter with a couple of desperadoes, and unfortunately received a wound of which he shortly died. He killed one man named Charley Moreau with a good many aliases, who was said to have killed several persons before he met his death.

A nameless outrage was committed on the person of a highly respectable lady in Lincoln county, Tenn., last week, by two fiends in human shape, named Newton Womack and Giles. Giles made his escape. Womack was caught several days after the offense was committed, and for the infamous crime will be suitably punished.

It is feared that Lake Providence will be overflowed. In the same parish, opposite the "Bond Place," the river has washed away the land to the very edge of the levee, and is about sucking inroads upon the levee itself. The planters are naturally somewhat excited at their impending ruin. Judge Benham has gone to New Orleans to take action in the matter.

A man named Harvey, who has a negro wife, has been arrested at Newton, Mississippi, charged with inciting the negroes to burn and steal the town. When Harvey was arrested the blacks gathered in great numbers, and a collision seemed imminent, but the prompt action of the authorities, aided by the whites, prevented an outbreak, and quietness was restored.

Says the Nashville Banner: "The idea that it will be 'too late to cotton-grow this season' is absurd. If corn is not planted, to an extent equal to home consumption at least, planters will feel very poor next fall and winter. They will be selling cotton at 12 to 15c per pound; if not planted, buying corn at [illegible]."

The Florida Board of Education at Columbia, S. C., on Friday last, voted to memorialize Congress, asking that a portion of the public lands be given to South Carolina for educational purposes; also asking that the so-called abandoned lands in Beaufort be sold and the proceeds devoted to the cause of education. This resolution was passed by a strict party vote of 13 to 10, after an angry debate.

Robinson's elephant had a lively time in Tuskegee, Ala. The News says: "The elephant got away last Sunday night, invaded fields yield of T. B. Holt, Esq., from which he was driven by a dog, went down to Adams' mill, scared the watchman off, broke into the mill, upset the hopper, helped himself to meal, corn, and oats, finally re-captured, and opened his owners to pay for the spree he took."

George Teter, of Bushy Fork, says the Clarksburg (W. Va.) Conservative, was riding along last week, reading a paper, showing his horse to pick his way through the mud. His horse walked alongside of the fence in such a way that Mr. Teter's pants-leg caught on a fence stake, pulling him off and leaving him hanging head down wards. With some exertion he managed to tear his pants and resume his journey.

A storm visited Dawson, Ga., on Tuesday last, the roaring of which was heard for about thirty minutes before it reached that point. The extreme blackness of the cloud, as reflected by the vivid flash of the red lightning —the heavy peals of thunder and the gusts of wind, constituted a terrible sight and sound, and unlike anything to which it could be compared. Hail stones the size of a hen's egg fell one mile from the village.

In Portsmouth, Va., on Friday last, a little orphan boy, named Willie Ballentine, aged ten years, living with his aunt, his mother and father both being dead, being left alone in the house in charge of Mrs. Woodman's (his aunt's) child, procured a loaded pistol and deliberately shot himself through the heart. He had been heard to threaten to kill himself frequently on account of ill-treatment, but no one supposed he was serious. A coroner's jury, however, rendered a verdict of accidental death from the carelessness in handling firearms, supposing that the shooting of himself was unintentional.

An epidemic peculiarly fatal to children is prevailing in McKinney, Texas. Enquirer says: "The dreadful epidemic which has been spoken of before by us is still raging among the children in this vicinity. We learn there were five deaths from it on last Saturday night and several since that time. The disease seems confined to children altogether, having heard of no adult being attacked by it. The symptoms are fatal. The physicians are mastering it, and unless remedies are administered properly upon the first manifestations of the disease, death is apt to follow specific. The general impression is that the disease is contagious."

To carry out the treaties that have been made with the Indians will cost the Government two millions of dollars. To violate these treaties, which is to go to war with the Indians, will cost the Government at least forty millions a year. And now the question with the Government is, shall we abandon our fixed policy by paying the two millions and thus ending the matter, or shall we keep the even tenor of our way, violate the treaties as usual, go to war with the Indians and give our friends, the contractors and others, a chance to steal the forty millions? Of course this last-named plan will be adopted, as it always has been.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati Commercial says that, "as to the Congressmen whose cadetship eccentricities are worthy of note, not half of them have been investigated." This is unquestionably a solemn fact. The committee to whom these eccentricities were referred went far enough in their investigations to convince them that more than half the members of the House were involved and there they stopped. To go forward would have been to reduce the House below a quorum. Ben Butler is said to have put it thus: "This thing must be wound up. You must ease it down on Roderick, for, if once fairly warmed up in the work of bringing to light the secret history of Congressmen, you will blot the party from existence."

It seems that Grant was the cat in Canby's meal sack. It was Grant who told him to interfere in the Richmond muddle; and when Grant says, "get up, Dobbin," it is the duty of the faithful satrap, or ex-satrap, or would-be satrap, to trot along jauntily. We have come to this. A State's a State, or not a State, just as Grant or Congress wills it. Virginia was but just now brought into port with a great booming of guns and display of bunting. Renunciatory trumpets were sounded by both Grant and Canby. To what end? Here is a bit of a brawl, a mere local squabble, and, lo, the President—the War Department and the retired satrap are up in arms again. Is this the prelude to another reconstruction of Virginia or merely an experiment to determine how far the country will tolerate executive assertion? Is it a step in advance?

We understand that Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has signified his acceptance of the office of Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Kentucky. The Auditor is entitled to the thanks of the people for having made so judicious a selection. Aside from the acknowledged ability and integrity of Gen. Smith, he is acquainted with the principles of the business he is called upon to supervise. His appointment should give satisfaction to every officer and every agent of the solvent insurance companies doing business in the State, and should be especially welcomed by the policy-holders, whose interests will be fully protected in his hands. "Wild-cats," alone, need to apprehend his advent to office. If there are any amongst us, them scalps will soon adorn the office of the Commissioner. They may as well receive warning in time, and "take to the woods" before the law goes into effect, which will be the 10th of next May.

The New York Tribune says that "one of the great political discoveries of the age is, that it does not require lawyers to make laws." On the contrary, it is a very old discovery. Nearly a hundred years ago General Burgoyne said of the Solicitor General Howard that he knew more about law-breaking and less about law-making than any member of the House of Commons." Burke administered a signal rebuke to Erskine, a great lawyer, who failed conspicuously as a legislator. Brougham made a poorer figure in Parliament, on account of his forensic habits, although his literary and political talents were of a high order. During fifty years the statesmen of England have not been lawyers but professional politicians, and even in this country, where the lawyers have had the fullest recognition, our greatest statesmen have not been our greatest lawyers. Law is one thing and lawmaking is a wholly different thing.

It is suggested by a Washington correspondent that Gen. Grant's anxiety to have the San Domingo treaty ratified is owing to the fact that he has spent a hundred thousand dollars of the secret service fund in getting the treaty into its present state of maturity, and does not like to have the money appear as a total loss. But the New York Sun reminds us that the President has but $5,000 a year of secret service money, and that amount can hardly have done more than pay the necessary expenses of the ambassadors—unauthorized by any act of Congress—whom General Grant sent out in a ship of war to St. Domingo. Where, then, was the $150,000 obtained which he has paid over to Babe and his fellow speculators in the guise of rent, and paid over likewise without any authority of law? This is an interesting and pregnant question, and when the possible consequences of developing all its ramifications are considered, we can easily understand that Mr. Fish and Gen. Grant must be anxious to avoid any such inquiry by securing the ratification of the treaty.

The Myths of Erie.

Although one may not get the truth of the Erie railway war, it is not hard, reading over the proceedings in court, to come at a pretty fair notion of the persons who have made it illustrious.

The mention of a few characteristics developed by the legal examination may not be uninteresting.

Fisk, for example, does not like to be called "Jim Fisk." It nettles him. He wishes to be known as James Fisk, junior, a solid, reliable and earnest man, whose forefathers came over in the Mayflower country. If corn is not planted, to an extent are of the most sterling description. Even now he is collecting a family picture gallery and a library in which the books are said to partake largely of a religious description. Commodore Vanderbilt, on the other hand, has a turn for pleasure and prefers the jocose and familiar. It pleases him to be slapped on the back by a youngster and called "Van." He would be considered a buck of a fellow; a broth of a boy; a jolly dog. Jay Gould, who is in reality a sharp, dignified man of business, would have us believe him a man of fashion; and gushy old Drew wants people to think him a gay Lothario.

In the "good old days" when it was not uncommon to encounter a forest full of trees conversing freely one with another, and when men held long, familiar interviews with beasts,

It happened that a plague broke out,
Which made all creatures more devout,

and the brutes on four legs as well as the brutes on two hurried to the excellent and pious Saint Anthony to make confession of their sins. Queer stories they told, too. The Wolf, who came first, owned with contrition that the Friday before he had broken his fast, but the temptation of a bit of lamb's flesh was too great for his ravenous hunger, still, in all things else he had lived a righteous, godly and sober life; the Wolf was followed by the Ass, who declared that his love of a joke was so keen that he could not refrain from wounding his neighbors now and then by his witty sarcasms, for which he asked forgiveness; the Hog was conscious of nothing worse than a certain vanity, that sometimes got the better of his good sense, concerning his beauty of shape and figure, but he promised in future to take the favors of fortune more meekly; likewise the Goat excused his youthful appearance, and the Ape begged the holy father would not regard his gravity as a mark of intentional supersority. Thus is it with us all, with men as with beasts. We view ourselves contrawise, reversing all the salient features from what they are to what we would have them. The miser is nothing if not gratuitous. The politician would get on faster but that he's so honest. The preacher has an unlucky habit of sticking close to his library, studying the Scriptures and praying in secret, and so he does not gad about among his people in order to coax them into raising his salary. The doctor gives his physic freely to the poor and never gossips, and hence he is hard pushed for money and out of favor with the ladies. The tradesman cannot for the life of him curtail his yardstick, nor the baker stint his loaf, nor the butcher pass a porter-house steak for a tender-loin. So goes the world.

The lions of Erie are just like the rest of us. Drew, who actually cries to get home, is a gay lark "among other women." Old Van, frosty, selfish and subtle, is a sunny youth and gay with the gayest. Jay Gould, smooth, stiff and cold as marble, is a devotee of *tan-tos*. And Jim Fisk is ambitious to be a second Peter Cooper.

'Tis a very pretty fable indeed.

The Last Tribune Slaughter.

It is generally acknowledged that the editors of the New York Tribune, with the fierce, fiery, untamed Greeley at their head, are the most blood-thirsty set of men on earth. The last murderous deed for which one of these desperadoes is responsible was the shooting of a colored gentleman by Solon Robinson. Solon the Sanguinary, as he is known to the police of both hemispheres, has a sort of over-ripe platonic affection for a certain aged female, whose name is not wholly unconnected with American literature, and who sometimes buries herself for the winter, much to the satisfaction of the public, among the orange groves of Florida; and, to be near his venerable idol, who seems to be unconscious of his devotion, Solon now and then spends the winter in the Land of Flowers himself. And it was down there that, giving way to the passion which has caused the Tribune office to swim in blood for thirty years, he added this last victim of his unquenchable wrath to the long line of those gone before.

Robinson, it seems, was playing Cruso on his farm in Florida, when one night not long since, the colored gentleman referred to procured an auger by some means—by some honest means, of course—and, approaching Solon's house in the serene and tranquil dusk of a starless night, proceeded to bore a series of holes through one of the panels of the front door, for the simple purpose, evidently, of furnishing the Northern stranger that ventilation which is so necessary to health in the climate. But Solon, who was in the house at the time, had no recollection of having ordered a job of that kind, and determined to put a stop to it in the usual way. A man of peace would have inquired kindly, "Who's there?" and, immediately adding the customary "Shoo, fly," would have dismissed the borer with a benediction. Not so with Solon the Sanguinary, however. Drawing his pistol, he stealthily approached the spot whence the sound of the boring came. Suddenly there was a flash and a bang and a hole made by a pistol ball through the panel of the door. And then Solon went back to his virtuous couch, and was soon wrapt in that tranquil slumber which men without fear alone can know.

Soon after breakfast the next morning certain parties, while passing through the woods near the lair of the Bengal tiger of the Tribune, found lying there, as dead as a door-nail, a colored citizen of Florida. As he carried an auger in his hand and an ounce of Robinson's lead in his bowels, and as the spot at which the lead entered his body was just the same distance from the ground as was the bullet hole in the panel of the door, nobody dared to dispute Solon's word when he declared that his was the red right hand whose prowess had hurled the colored individual up the spout.

And now Robinson returns to New York in the spring a greater hero, if possible, than ever. We should like to see Lydia Thompson, or Major Leland, or any other champion of the heavy weights, attack *him* on the street, or on anything else. If *he* didn't make the fur fly it would be because there happened at the moment to be no fur in the neighborhood. But it is to be feared that his life will be in great danger when he re-enters the office of the Tribune. The chances are that Greeley will not suffer him to live one moment beyond that hour. It is well-known that Greeley has never permitted Robinson to get one dead man ahead of him, but now Robinson has done it. This Greeley will never stand. The inevitable result must be a deadly conflict between them. One or both of them must perish. This continent is not large enough to hold both of them again. One of them must get off it.

In the meantime, it may not be amiss to say that it was the opinion of the late Thomas H. Benton that Solon Robinson's chief merit, like that of Samson, lay in his hair. "Fellow-citizens," said Mr. Benton once in a speech at St. Louis, "the editor of the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley, is the whitest man I ever saw. His hat is white, his coat is white, his pantaloons are white, he has white hair and a white face, and I think you will find that his liver is about the whitest thing about him. The assistant editor of the Tribune, fellow-citizens, is Solon Robinson. Solon Robinson is an Irishman, and everything about him is red. He has a red face and a red head and—"

Just here the speaker caught sight of a couple of double-fisted red-headed Irishmen standing near, who looked pretty much as if they would a little rather swallow him whole than not.

"But, fellow-citizens," he continued, "I mean no disrespect to my Irish friends by speaking of a red-headed Irishman. Indeed, I may say as a compliment to any such who may chance to be here to-day that I never saw a red-headed woman in my life that wasn't virtuous nor a red-headed man, with a single exception, that wasn't honest; and it is my deliberate conviction, fellow-citizens, that if it hadn't been for Solon Robinson's red head he would have been hanged long ago."

Any newspaper which has not been in existence for a quarter of a century can not boast of a staff of correspondents, but only Buchu which we now fact that it is not only better in quality, but much cheaper in price, than the other Barbers. We can sell one bottle of Wintersmith Buchu, containing six ounces, for $1, while the other Buchus in the market, holding only three ounces, we cannot afford to sell for less than $1 25 per bot.le."

RIPLEY, TENN., March 1, 1870.

Messrs. Peter, Powers & Cooper:

"I must have some more of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, for I can sell none other in my trade. The combination of Pareira Brava with Buchu makes a, I think, a much superior curesie to Buchu alone."

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 8, 1870.

"Gentlemen: Though I have been in the drug business for nearly forty years, I have not found a Pareira Brava is the most popular patent medicine I have ever sold."

COLUMBUS, Miss., March 2, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith: "Please send me half gross more of your Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most popular Cathartic I have ever sold. Seems to give entire satisfaction in every case."

JACKSON, TENN., March 4, 1870.

Gentlemen: "Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava has made a great many cures in this community. We can sell none other since receiving it. Please send us six dozen."

☞ Go to the Book for Pictures to amuse the children, and Pictures for old folks. Cheapest and Prettiest Pictures in the city. Prices reduced down to suit the dim signs of hard scraping, 145 Market street.

A Rare Chance

to purchase a large, beautiful two-story house and about one and a half acres of ground, with Hard Cistern, Stable and all necessary outbuildings, such as barn, etc., etc., in Lagrange, twenty-seven miles from Louisville, at the junction of the Chesthnut Short-line railroad. This is an extraordinary opportunity for a gentleman to have all in the city to purchase a nice home in the beautiful and healthy village of Lagrange. The house is adapted for a private dwelling or a boarding-house, as it contains about twelve rooms, and is situated in the most desirable part of Lagrange, and only one hour's ride from Louisville. It will be sold or traded for city property, on reasonable terms. For further particulars call on or address H. H. Neal, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. Will also sell a beautiful small farm, consisting about fifty acres of improved land, with a two-story brick house and one and a half acres of land attached, in the village of Saltsburville, Oldham county, Ky., and four miles from Lagrange. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to purchase a nice little farm. It will be sold cheap for cash or on time. For particulars call or inquire of H. H. Neal, in the city.

☞ Beware of spurious Buchu, sold under bogus names, with borus certificates. The only genuine is H. T. Helmbold's. Ask any respectable druggist anywhere.

☞ Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava is meeting with extraordinary success. Hundreds of letters are received daily attesting its wonderful merits. We might fill the entire columns of the Courier-Journal with certificates and testimonials, but will content ourselves with giving a few genuine extracts:

"LOUISVILLE, March 10, 1870.

"Gentlemen: Please add to our order two dozen Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most reliable article we have in the house. It is the only Buchu which we now

[illegible]

Kay we accept this opportunity of saying that we are willing to refund the money in every instance where it does not benefit the purchaser, if used according to directions, and we have never had occasion to refund a dollar. Yours truly,

JOHN D. TAYLOR & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky.

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JOHN D. TAYLOR & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Whether you wish to tone the tone of your system, purify the blood and give tone to the system, it is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

☞ Everybody who wants a good lot on very long time will find to their opportunity that they can obtain at the new addition being laid out on Burnside, Trevilian and Dunkirk avenues. Call at the office of the owner, 1 Bank's block, Jefferson street.

☞ Go to the Book for Pictures to amuse the children, and Pictures for old folks. Cheapest and Prettiest Pictures in the city. Prices reduced down to suit the dim signs of hard scraping, 145 Market street.

A Rare Chance

to purchase a large, beautiful two-story house and about one and a half acres of ground, with Hard Cistern, Stable and all necessary outbuildings, such as barn, etc., etc., in Lagrange, twenty-seven miles from Louisville, at the junction of the Chesthnut Short-line railroad. This is an extraordinary opportunity for a gentleman to have all in the city to purchase a nice home in the beautiful and healthy village of Lagrange. The house is adapted for a private dwelling or a boarding-house, as it contains about twelve rooms, and is situated in the most desirable part of Lagrange, and only one hour's ride from Louisville. It will be sold or traded for city property, on reasonable terms. For further particulars call on or address H. H. Neal, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. Will also sell a beautiful small farm, consisting about fifty acres of improved land, with a two-story brick house and one and a half acres of land attached, in the village of Saltsburville, Oldham county, Ky., and four miles from Lagrange. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to purchase a nice little farm. It will be sold cheap for cash or on time. For particulars call or inquire of H. H. Neal, in the city.

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JOHN D. TAYLOR & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of St. George's Lodge (No 2 in) F. A. M. this (Thursday) evening, at [illegible] for work in the E. A. degree. All members are fraternally invited.

JOHN T. [illegible], W. M.
JULIUS A. SAMUEL, Secretary.

[illegible] Masonic Notice.

[illegible] Mystic Tie, will meet at Masonic Temple, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the M. M. degree.

By order of the W. M.
SOLOMON LEE, Recorder.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, April 5th, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of a President and five Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.

M. H. WILSON,
mh16 d4d Sec'y and Treas. L. & N. R. R. Co.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To organize a Police Force in accordance with sections 32 to 40 inclusive of the Charter of the City of Louisville:

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville:

Sec. 1. That in accordance with the provisions of sections 32 to 40 inclusive, of the charter of the city of Louisville, a police force shall be organized as prescribed by the Board of Police Commissioners, to consist of a Chief of Police, two First Lieutenants, eight Second Lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty policemen, who shall be able bodied men, and for whom shall be supernumerary policemen, who shall be subject to duty only during the absence or sickness of any of the regular members of the police force, who shall receive pay only for time in which actual service is rendered. The supernumerary policemen shall be designated at the time of election as such.

Sec. 2. That the duties of the officers shall be as follows: The Chief of Police shall wear a quarter-inch braid of a Colonel in the rags or arms of the service, and a metal shield of gold or gilt, with the words "Chief of Police" engraved thereon, and shall shield he shall wear on the left lappel of his coat. The Lieutenants shall wear the same braid and star as policemen, and, in addition thereto, shall wear on the left lappel of their coats one of the regulations of the United States army for First and Second Lieutenants respectively. Policemen shall wear, from the first day of June until the first day of October, in each year, the following dress: Blue flannel shirt, made double, and pants of the same material, and hat or cap of uniform style, the hat or cap to be prescribed by the Mayor and Chief of Police, and upon which shall be worn a star with the word "police" thereon, and from the first day of October to the first day of June, they shall wear a navy blue cloth coat, and pants of the same material, also an overcoat of same material, and hat or cap of same style as above prescribed. The buttons on the coats and overcoats of the Lieutenants and policemen shall be the police buttons of the United States army, and the hat or cap for and furnished, except the buttons and stars, by which the Lieutenants and policemen themselves herein, the buttons and stars shall be furnished by the city; and persons either of said officers shall cease to be an officer under the charter and this ordinance, said buttons and stars shall be returned to the Chief of Police. And, provided: That the lieutenants and policemen shall not be required to wear any uniform or dress, except as aforesaid, and that no person shall be made to sit and adorn the person with do well to call on them and leave their orders before going elsewhere. mch17 d6

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interest by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
114 Third street.
mh20 d69

The Great Decline in Gold!

Gold watches, fine gold jewelry, silverware, and everything in stock marked down to gp cie prices, at M. C. RAMSEY'S Jewelry store, Fourth street. mar9 tf

The Ladies' Sarsaparilla,

of New York, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to hair preparations and pimple banishers. They declared that women nature had not endowed them with beauty, it must be acquired right—pure, their only—not where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame sallowness, rough skin, and ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most delightful (Parisian) and natural appearance—(dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft, and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of those articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart. mh6 eod4wsowlm

The American Public

hall with delight the introduction into the United States of Hoff's Malt Extract, which for the past seventeen years has enjoyed the highest reputation in Europe among medical men, who have given it an exceptional rank over all the so-called remedies and specifics of the day. It has also been awarded several gold and silver medals by European Academies of Medicine, owing to its never-failing efficacy in diseases of the stomach, throat and lungs, and especially in consumptive cases. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

mh 22 eod3.

Not "Through a Glass Darkly,"

but open to the light. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, shines through the uncurtained bottles that contain it. The shades of color it communicates to gray hair are nature's own, and it is devoid of any sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. mh 22 eod3.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 25, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

Dear Sir—From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief led almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava have been to me cannot be estimated in money.

Yours gratefully, Edward Langdon, Memphis, Tenn. feb24 1f

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

Dr. Wintersmith:

Sir—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of riddling myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.,

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Gold. John Smidt, Schwartz, C. Franke, C. Jansen, C. Brockenbrough. Pratts and Letters of Credit. The Bremen Exchange for the North German Union, South German States and America - Hungarian Empire.

jal d3m

MARRIED.

COOPER—STEWART—In this city, on the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Capt. G. A. Hill, by Rev. W. H. Pratt, D. D., assisted by Rev. M. D. of New Rumney, N. H., and Miss Emma V. Stewart.

MUIR—REEVES—March 20d, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Charlestown, Ind., at the Methodist church, by Rev. Wm. Torrence, Charles A. McCann and Miss Virginia M. Reeves.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Francesca Kerr, wife of R. D. Kerr, will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence, south side Chestnut, between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts.

Notice to Sh

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and All Species of Indigestion, Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and All Periodical Diseases.

It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux.

It will cure Costiveness.

It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females.

It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alterative and Tonic for all family purposes.

It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debilitated or reduced by sickness.

It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces.

It is desirable alike as a Corrective and a mild Cathartic.

☞ The body of all similar preparations is common raw whisky or alcohol, which contains a large amount of fusel oil and other poisonous substances, while the body of Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters is pure old Bourbon or copper-distilled Whisky, the best and purest whisky known or produced. This fact at once recommends and places these Bitters at the head of all other known preparations for all the diseases for which they are recommended, as is testified by numberless certificates from the ablest medical men and from the ministry.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

An unfailing and rapid cure for

SCROFULA IN ALL ITS FORMS!

Every known variety of Skin Disease, no matter how old or inveterate, Wens, Tumors, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, or any Affection of the Skin or Subcutaneous Swelling, Hip Joint Disease or Morbus Coxarius, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Ague Cake, &c. For the rapid and permanent cure of the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND

Extract of Wild Cherry

This preparation is specially recommended as affording certain and prompt relief for

Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs of Every Description.

In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Asthma or Phthisic, it gives immediate comfort and relief. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the cough and difficulty of breathing in consumption. It is also indispensable in Pneumonia or Winter Fever, Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary Disease attended with cough, difficulty of breathing or pain. For taste, delicacy and power, this medicine has no equal; and when used in any of the above diseases has never been known to fail to give almost instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure.

EDWARD WILDER'S

Family Pills!

FOR THE CURE OF

Constipated & Sluggish Bowels!

In these conditions of the alimentary canal they are guaranteed to be perfectly infallible. They are positive in all fevers and inflammatory diseases, in Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Acute Ophthalmia or Sore Eyes, Fullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, Blindness, &c., they cannot be excelled. These Pills will be found on trial to be far superior to any other known combination of medicines in the rapid and certain cure of all the above diseases. They should be taken with Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash in the diseases in which that remedy is recommended, and with Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds, &c.; and with Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters for Indigestion and Periodical Diseases; and with Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic for Chills and Fever or Fever and Ague.

EDWARD WILDER'S

Chill Tonic

—FOR—

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague

And every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affection; Twenty-one Day Chills, Bilious or Remittent Fever Bow Ague, Lumbago, and every other form of periodical disease whatever, has no equal, and in all such cases it effects a rapid and certain cure. It is a purely vegetable compound, and the most efficient Chill Tonic ever offered to the public. Try it, all you who are suffering, as a cure is warranted in all the above diseases.

MOTHER'S

WORM SYRUP

The presence of worms in the intestines is indicated by a variety of symptoms, pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose, and fears, bad breath, variable appetite, &c. If the worms are allowed to remain, which is too often the case, death is frequently the result. Use Mother's Worm Syrup. It is far superior to all other preparations as a worm destroyer. Being composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and free from all nauseous taste that vermifuge contains, it is a pleasant syrup that children will readily take, or it can be eaten with bread.

☞ Worm confections and worm candy contain terra alba, a deadly poison, which is used to keep the confections and candy from running together in warm weather. Beware of their use, and take only Mother's Worm Syrup.

REMEMBER!

That these remedies have all been tested in the family circle, by chemical analysis, and at the dispensaries throughout the country, for each and every disease for which they are recommended, and that in no single case has any of them ever been known to fail in giving instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure. Their medicinal virtue and power is attested alike by the ablest medical men and the ministry, and all, in a word, say of them that they are truly the

Greatest Medicines of the Age!

And that no family ought to be without them. They compose the best Family Medicine Chest that can be made.

Call for "Edward Wilder's Famous Stomach Bitters," "Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash," "Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry," "Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic," "Edward Wilder's Family Pills," and "Edward Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup," and have none other, as all others are secret remedies, while the formula of Edward Wilder's medicines will be shown to any regular graduate of medicine. Use them according to directions, and a cure is guaranteed.

For sale by all dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

215 Main St., Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

mh15 TuThSSadwcow

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1870.

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

I.

The Riverside.

A delightful reach it is. It is full of everything calculated to amuse and instruct the little folks. The illustrations, sketches, stories, songs, poems, fables, etc., are admirable. The literature of the nursery shows as much thought and care as the mental pabulum prepared for their elders.

II.

"Our Young Folks."

Here is richness for you, little ones. Why should a table of the contents be given when all of our young readers will doubtless see for themselves that their "Riverside" and "Young Folks" are brought by pap? The stories and reading matter are enough to delight even the duncee, and cannot fail to be a treat to all the boys and girls who love to read.

III.

Blackwood'

(for March) is, like all its predecessors, first-class in every respect. The story "John" is continued; a charming article on "Miss Austen and Miss Mitford;" a highly comprehensive, an able paper on "The Antagonism of Race and Color, or White, Red, Black, and Yellow in America;" Part V. of "Ecce's Dene;" The "Opening of the Suez Canal, Part III.;" "In February;" "A Valentine;" "Cornelius O'Dowd," and "The Passion Play in the Highlands of Bavaria."

IV.

The "Galaxy"

is as fresh and racy as ever. Charles Reade's story, "Put Yourself in his Place," is drawing to a close; Mr. L. J. Jennings gives a thoughtful sketch of "Mr. Raymond and Journalism;" E. De M.'s letters from Havana; H. H. a poem on "Exile." These clever sketches, "Ten Years in Rome," are continued, the Propaganda being discussed. Anthony Trollope's "Editor's Tales" (No. IV.) "The Spotted Dog," appears. Mr. Justin McCarthy, one of the pleasantest of the contributors, has an excellent article on "Eugenie, the Empress of the French;" "Pine Blank," Jas. T. McKay's story; "The Cure of Hamlet the Younger," by Richard Grant White; "The Future of New York;" the "Miscellany," "Drift-Wood," "Literature and Art," and "Nebulae," forming the very readable contents.

V.

"Putnam's."

The table of contents embraces a variety of delightful reading matter. The papers—"American Dress," by Prof. Devers, and "A Queen of Society," by Col. J. W. Deforest; "Concerning Charlotte," by McF.; "Insect Life in Winter," "Madrid from Noon to Midnight," by A. A. Adee; "The Eastern Portal," by Prof. A. Mackay; "Is Extremes Meet?" by Ed. Renexad; "A Woman's Right," by Mrs. M. C. Ames; "The New South—What It is Doing and What It Wants," by Edwin DeLeon; "Predicatorians, Old Sensation Preachers," by the Rev. J. Vila Blake; "A Pompeiian Enigma," by H. T. Tuckerman; "The American Doctrine of Neutrality," "Editorial Notes on American Writing, Themes for Writers, Literary Vitality," etc.; "Literature at Home," by R. H. Stoddard; "Literature and Art Abroad," by Bayard Taylor; affording a collection of matter agreeable, graphic and current.

VI.

"Old and New"

is the new organ of "The Risk," which has so many literary stops as that great organ has musical ones and plays as many different airs in the shape of advance thoughts on literary, political, social and religious subjects as the most restless of schismatic, atheistic and ismah (to coin a word) readers could desire. The present number has a calculation of the charge that "New England is about to be left out in the cold" by the growth of the South, North and West. "Feliere Mordaunt's World," a story, by L. P. Hale; "Moms," a poem, by Cyrus A. Bartol; "Mas and Matchkind," by H. W. Bellows; "A Tartar Fairy from all manoeuvre taste that vermifuge contains, it is a pleasant syrup that children will readily take, or it can be eaten with bread. Tale," by Mrs. Lillie; "Art Museums," an excellent article, "Two Snow-Flakes," a pretty poem, by J. G. Meredith, and the "New Tragedian," (Fechter) by Geo. B. Woods. The "Examiner" and "Record of Progress" form two very admirable features of the magazine, in which there is much to instruct and interest.

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V.

"Putnam's."

The table of contents embraces a variety of delightful reading matter. The papers—"American Dress," by Prof. Devers, and "A Queen of Society," by Col. J. W. Deforest; "Concerning Charlotte," by McF.; "Insect Life in Winter," "Madrid from Noon to Midnight," by A. A. Adee; "The Eastern Portal," by Prof. A. Mackay; "Is Extremes Meet?" by Ed. Renexad; "A Woman's Right," by Mrs. M. C. Ames; "The New South—What It is Doing and What It Wants," by Edwin DeLeon; "Predicatorians, Old Sensation Preachers," by the Rev. J. Vila Blake; "A Pompeiian Enigma," by H. T. Tuckerman; "The American Doctrine of Neutrality," "Editorial Notes on American Writing, Themes for Writers, Literary Vitality," etc.; "Literature at Home," by R. H. Stoddard; "Literature and Art Abroad," by Bayard Taylor; affording a collection of matter agreeable, graphic and current.

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PERSONAL GOSSIP.

PUNCH cut a wig, gown and bands a law suit.

JEFFERSON, the comedian, intends shortly to make another visit to England.

A MR. JOHN MURRAY has been playing Rip Van Winkle at the Lyceum Theater, Boston. The fool killer should attend to John.

SIGNOR CASTELAR, the eloquent liberal leader of the Cortes in Madrid, is collecting materials for a History of the Spanish Revolution of 1868-70.

UNIFORM quadrilles are a new English fashion. The gentlemen of each set all wear the same uniform, and the ladies fancy dresses to make.

M'LLE NILSSON is even better looking off the stage than she is on it. She is very fair, with soft, quiet, grayish-blue eyes, and very attractive in her ways and manner.

A READER of the Buffalo Commercial submits the following: "Why is one of Chopin's compositions like a battered coffee-pot? Because it is a nocturne" ("Knocked-urn"). Did you ever!

An unpublished manuscript volume of Madame de Stael, which she suppressed at the request of her father, has been found at Geneva, and will shortly be issued by a publishing house in Par's.

MR. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, the Fenian prisoner in England, persists in the assertion that he is treated with the most cruel indignity. The British Government, on the other hand, officially responds, charging that there is the least foundation for Mr. Rossa's complaints.

PERE HYACINTHE, says the Independent, will not himself edit a new paper in Paris, but will aid La Concorde, which is to be started by his brother, Abbe Loyson, and Abbe Vorin, Secretary of the Faculty of Theology in Paris. It is patronized by the Archbishop of Paris.

AT the recent sale of the San Donato collection of paintings in Paris, some of the works brought very great prices. The "Lady Jane Grey" of Delaroche sold for £4,400, and the "Francesca di Rimini" of Scheffer, £4,000. The Greazes of the collection also sold well, one being run up to fifty thousand francs.

THE musical library and collection of Otto Jahn, the deceased biographer of Mozart, is to be offered for sale in Germany, as a whole, in order that the valuable collection may not be separated. The catalogue includes three thousand numbers, including autographs of Bach, Beethoven, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schumann, etc., mostly written scores.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. will shortly publish the fifth and last volume of their "Household" edition of Thackeray's miscellanies. It will be an omnium gatherum, the precious crumbs that fell from Thackeray's wonderful table. It will be a volume of 631 double-column pages, and will contain "Catherine;" thirteen charming articles under the head of "Titmarsh Among Pictures and Books;" a half-dozen papers from Fraser's Magazine, mostly on social topics, under the title of "Fraser's Miscellanies;" five articles under the style of "Christmas Books;" seven short, characteristic essays from Punch, and the ballads conclude the book.

THE London Athenæum says of John S. Clarke as Dr. Pangloss: "Mr. Clarke has facial expression and command of grimace such as few actors possess, and the airs of stolid assurance and self-contentment he is able to assume are inimitable. Dr. Pangloss is a part thoroughly suited to him. It is difficult to imagine anything more admirable than the assumption by the sage, at his pupil's command, of an appearance of extreme mirthfulness and delight, or the infantile gravity with which he receives the rebuke of Henry Moreland." And the Morning Post says: "Got up to the express likeness of Scrudenbon's famous picture of Dr. Syntax, Mr. Clarke looked immensely funny as Dr. Pangloss and acts in the character with quaint conceit and irresistible humor. There is no looking at him without laughing in his face, and when he utters his apergu of Lodin, inserting his lips every time with an air of luxurious relish, or delivers his opinions with oracular solemnity, or professes readiness to adapt himself to any menial office for a consideration, or expresses his delight on receiving successive instalments of salary, or capers up and down the street at the bidding of his pupil, the exhibition is too much for the gravity of the most austere spectator, and the house resounds with laughter."

GENERAL LEE.

"If the Truth were Told Just Now, it would Not Be Credited."

David McCrae is furnishing the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald with a series of interesting sketches of American men and women. He describes his first interview with General Lee as follows:

"When I got back to the hotel, I found that Lee was aware of my coming, had already (with the curiosity of the ingenious among a class of Americans) sent his servant to inquire if I had arrived, and to say that he would like to see me at the railings.

"On going there after breakfast, I was taken up stairs and shown into the room set aside for the College President.

"A noble-looking man, dressed in gray military coat, who had been writing at a table near the window, rose as I entered. He was tall, straight and soldier-like, with erect bearing, turning white; short-trimmed beard, pointed at the chin, and dark, imperial-looking eyes, very keen and searching. It was Robert E. Lee, the old Confederate commander.

"As the first words of greeting passed between us, there was a hidden sadness in his look which impressed me painfully. He was suffering from ill health at the time; but it was not a look of physical pain. Perhaps it was only my feeling, but it seemed as if the shadow of the past was over him—as if you could read behind the vigilance of his dark eyes the fate of the South, and of the myriad who lay sleeping on the battle-fields.

"When I was seated he began to inquire where I had been in the South, and about my journey up—smiling at the somewhat doleful account I had to give him of my experience in the wagon from Goshen. He said there was another road I might have taken—the one from Stanton. 'But they say whichever road you take, you wish you had taken the other.' He had been twice by the Goshen road on horseback. The scenery was very grand.

"He began to speak about Secession, and said: 'You will meet with many of your countrymen here. The Valley of Virginia is peopled with Scotch-Irish—people who have come from Scotland by way of Ireland. They are a fine race. They have the courage and determination of the Scotch, with the Irish dash and intrepidity. They make fine soldiers.'

"He said it was an old wish of his to visit this country; but it would never be realized now. Stonewall Jackson had been in Scotland before the war. He had heard him speak of it.

"When some reference was made to the odds against which the South had to struggle, and the want there was of accurate statistics, I told him it was understood he was preparing a history of the war himself.

"'I have had that in view,' he said, 'but the time is not come for an impartial history. If the truth were told just now it would not be credited.'

"When the books that had already appeared were spoken of, and I mentioned one, the proof-sheet of which, it was asserted, had been submitted to General Grant and himself for revision, he said he is a mistake. I have never read a history of the war, nor the biography of any man engaged in it. My own life has been written, but I have not looked into it." He added, after a pause, 'I do not wish to awaken memories of the past.'

"He spoke highly of Sherman's 'Bullities'—said Sherman had always been a good soldier.

"It seemed strange to me that I told him of the estimation in which he and Stonewall Jackson had been held from the first by the British and foreign professional officers of Northern and Southern sympathies. He said, after a pause, 'Jackson lies in the Presbyterian burying ground at the other extremity of Lexington.'"

RELATED TO OUR NEW SENATOR.

A Sister of Revels Languishing in a New York Hospital.

"Daddies," a citizen of New York, writes thus to the New York Tribune:

"In passing through the various wards of the Colored Home to-day, I was stopped by the lady Director, who wished to speak with me inside the visit, and introduced to one Eliza Revels. The name arrested my attention, and laughingly I turned and said: 'You are related to our new Senator.' Judge of my surprise when she quietly said: 'Yes, I'm his sister.' I turned to the lady standing by me, who nodded in confirmation of her statement.

"My curiosity was excited, and I made a careful survey of form and features. It revealed a woman, dark, of medium height, with features sharper and skin lighter than those around her. Her hair was iron gray, and simple waving, which, taken in connection with color and features, seemed to indicate that white blood in some quantity was within her veins. Her manner in her conversation, as she related the sad course of her unnatural influences of Knklux and midnight assassinations; and that capital and emigration, prostrated by these outrages, would come into our State if such abominations did not bear it on the highway to wealth and prosperity.

WENT BACK ON HIM.

I felt that the Legislature had gone back on me, instead of my going back on them. Nine-tenths of its members gave their pledge to me that they would vote for the Fifteenth amendment, and they had not. Some voted against it because they accepted universal suffrage to every man, a just and inalienable right, but it was a step in a policy which would have given power for Tennessee at once, and there would have been afforded no pretext for the cry which has been raised about reconstruction. The Fifteenth amendment was at last adopted, even the declaring of the seats of the judiciary of the State vacant would have been passed unnoticed. The Fifteenth amendment was at last adopted upon these, which I then signified it or not. I have never gone back upon the people, and they will find, eventually, that I have done every thing in my power for their good.

WHY HE SENT FOR TROOPS.

Finding that the Legislature had bereft me of that power which it ought to have given me to suppress marauders, the only recourse I had was to call for United States troops, which I had a right to do under chapter 4, section 4, of the Constitution. Had the Legislature given me the power which it took, it would have obviated the necessity of calling for Federal troops. I called for them with considerable reluctance, but not without mature, calm deliberation.

OPPOSED TO RECONSTRUCTION.

Reporter—What do you think will be the end of this reconstruction matter? Don't you think the reconstructionists have taken advantage of the fall of Richmond to call for troops as a sort of prop for their schemes?

Governor Senter—I did not think the petition which I sent to Washington would be taken advantage of by the reconstructionists in Congress. The petition is based upon the highest Federal grounds that could have been taken, and has no reference to reconstruction, and upon which the Government will have to take some action. I am not in favor of reconstruction, and never have been. I am opposed to the policy of calling

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes.			Arrives.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
	12:30	Eastern Mail	7:30	5:30
9:15	12:30	Lexington Mail	10:45	
9:15	12:30	Shelbyville Mail	10:45	7:30
	12:30	Short Line	7:30	7:30
	12:30	St Louis Mail	7:30	7:30
	12:30	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:30	5:30
	12:30	Memphis Mail	7:30	5:30
8:30		Cincinnati & Nashville Mail		10:30
11:30		Louisville & Nashville Mail		10:30
11:30		Louisville & Lagrange Mail		
11:30		Louisville & Portland Mail	8:30	8:30
11:30		Louisville & Frankfort Mail	8:30	8:30
11:30		Louisville & Lagrange Mail	8:30	8:30
8:30		Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	11:15	8:45
	12:30	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail		7:30
	12:30	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	7:30